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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Page 5, Number 1421

AMMAN, MONDAY JULY 28, 1980 — RAMADAN 16, 1400

28 ousted in Kuwait police shake-up

KUWAIT, July 27 (R) — Twenty-eight officers have been retired in a major shake-up of Kuwait's police force last night in an attempt to check the deteriorating security situation in the Gulf country. The action was taken by Interior Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Sabah, who last week publicly blamed the security forces of inaction in connection with recent incidents in Kuwait. The retired officers included a colonel, nine lieutenant-colonels, 12 majors, five captains and one lieutenant. Earlier this month a bomb blast killed two people and wrecked the printing presses of *Al Rai Al Aam* newspaper. Last April unknown gunmen tried to kill Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh when he was visiting Kuwait. Later the Iran Air office was bombed and rocket-propelled grenades were fired at the Iranian embassy. The government has so far reported no arrests in connection with any of these incidents.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

PRO, July 27 (Agencies) — Deposed Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi died today in the hospital suite overlooking the Nile where he put up final battle against cancer, hospital sources said. He was 60.

Shah's wife, the former Empress Farah Diba, died to his bedside Saturday evening when his condition began to deteriorate, the sources said.

Diba, who was crying at the death occurred, had been during her night-long stay with her four children, the Iranian ruler's spokesman, Mr. Morse, and the doctors who had been treating her husband.

The funeral procession on Tuesday will lead from Abdine Square to Cairo's Rifai Mosque, about two kilometres. Egypt's last two kings are buried at the mosque.

The president, wearing a black tie as a sign of mourning, spoke of the deposed Iranian ruler as a "personal friend and Muslim brother." He said he had no idea how ill the Shah was until he arrived to take refuge here March 24.

A doctor on the team of French and Egyptian physicians who have treated the Shah since he arrived in Egypt last March 24, said the cause of death was pulmonary edema, or a collection of fluids that caused swelling around his lungs. Mr. Morse said more than two litres of blood had filled the area around the former monarch's pancreas after a sudden hemorrhage late Saturday night.

Dr. Abdul Meguid Lufti, an Egyptian member of the Shah's medical team, told Reuters that in his final words the Shah appeared to plead with doctors not to prolong his life any longer with life-support systems.

Shah dies in Cairo



State funeral Tuesday for exiled Iranian monarch

"I am fed up with living artificially... I don't want to live like (the late Yugoslav leader) Tito," were his last words, Dr. Lufti said. He then went into a coma and died about six hours later, the doctor added.

A doctor on the medical team who was present when the former monarch was pronounced dead said the Shah was unable to speak right before he died because "his breathing was so laboured."

The doctor, who asked that his name not be used, said that while family members were in the room just before and just after the moment of death, only physicians were present when the Shah died.

The Shah, who fled the Iranian revolution Jan. 16, 1979, came

first to Egypt before continuing his odyssey of exile to Morocco, the Bahamas, Mexico, the United States and Panama.

On the night of Oct. 22, 1979 — four days short of his 60th birthday — he flew secretly to New York and was admitted to a hospital on Manhattan's East Side. Two days later, surgeons removed his gall bladder.

It was the Shah's admission to the United States that prompted Iranian militants to storm the U.S. embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4 and seize 63 American hostages.

The militants demanded that the Shah be returned to Iran to face trial before an Islamic court on charges of mass murder and corruption.

After his medical treatment in the United States, the Shah and his wife moved to Panama. Finally, at the invitation of the Egyptian president, the Shah moved to Egypt.

Doctors in Cairo operated to drain an abscess on the pancreas, associated with a March 28 operation to remove the former monarch's cancerous spleen.

Massive doses of antibiotics and other treatment had helped him fight the infection after his system had been weakened by chemotherapy to combat the cancer which had spread to his liver.

His aides reported during his last 10 days, the Shah had been

able to walk a pace or two occasionally and spent some time checking over the English-language version of his memoirs.

In his last published newspaper interview, with the Egyptian magazine *October*, the Shah spoke bitterly about Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the United States and his former western allies.

He said only a counter-revolution would prevent Iran going communist and that his biggest mistake had been to listen to American advice and give his countrymen more democracy and modernisation than they could absorb.

Full obituary on page 3

Reaction abroad: Sorrow, glee and plenty of caution

From combined wire services

The death of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi provoked a few hopes for an end to the stalemate over the U.S. hostages, but foreign reaction generally mirrored each country's relations with the revolutionary government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini which deposed the Shah in 1979.

BRITAIN expressed sorrow over the Shah's death and the British government recalled its strong ties with the Shah's government.

The UNITED STATES extended condolences to the Shah's family but pointedly made no reference to its strong support for his government.

Others continued to condemn the Shah's rule.

An official statement from the office of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said: "Her Majesty's government have learned with sorrow of the death of the former Shah of Iran. During his long reign, successive British governments enjoyed close relations with the Shah, and his friendship for this country will not be forgotten."

Queen Elizabeth sent a personal message of sympathy today to the Shah's widow, ex-empress Farah, a Buckingham Palace spokesman announced.

The Shah was last in Britain in 1973 for a brief private visit. The previous year, he and his wife were guests of the Queen at Windsor Castle, outside London.

U.S.: No word of praise

The U.S. State department declared that the Shah's death "marks the end of an era in Iran, which all hope will be followed by peace and stability." The statement contained no word of praise for the Shah, though it noted that "he led his country at a time when profound changes were taking place."

A PALESTINIAN spokesman said today the Shah had betrayed his people just as President Sadat was doing.

Mr. Majed Abu Sharar, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's unified information section, said the Iranian people would go on suffering years after the Shah's death from the traces of his rule because he had squandered his country's resources and wealth in the interests of imperialism and Zionism.

SWEDEN refrained from comment. "The Swedish government has repeatedly disassociated itself from the regime of the Shah, both during his reign and afterwards," said Mr. Leif Leifland, a foreign ministry official.

DANISH Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said that with the Shah's death "an epoch in Iran's history is definitely ended." He said the Danish government hoped it would mean early release for the hostages.

The FRENCH Government had no immediate comment but President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's political party said the Iranian monarch had led "a tragic life." A spokesman for the Union pour la Démocratie Française (UDF) said the Shah "wanted by every means, even the most brutal, to force his people to imitate the West...and failed. The world has not finished paying for the Shah's miscalculation."

Official SAUDI, KUWAITI and JORDANIAN radio reported the death without comment. Saudi state radio led its news programme with an Iranian statement carried by agencies from Tehran that the Shah's death would have no effect on the hostages or Iran's relations with the United States.

Other Arab radio stations, monitored in Beirut, withheld comment on the death of the Shah.

U.S.S.R., China: No comment

The death was also reported without comment in the SOVIET UNION and CHINA, while the JAPANESE government said it would have nothing to say immediately.

Lebanese Christian warlord Camille Chamoun, in a statement broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon radio, praised the Shah as a "statesman of the highest level."

"He was sincere to his nation. If his people and the world have for some reasons failed to accord him his due respect and have treated him unjustly, then history and God will redress him," Mr. Chamoun said.

ISRAELI Interior Minister Yosef Burg expressed sorrow over the death of the Shah, who maintained discreet but close ties with the Zionist state and was the principal source of Israel's oil.

"I can only regret that he had to die not in his fatherland, and also as a human being (I am sorry) for what he had to go through," Mr. Burg told reporters after a meeting of the cabinet today.

Government officials said Israel will be represented at the funeral by its ambassador to Cairo, Mr. Eliahu Ben-Elissar.

SPANISH secretary of state for foreign matters, Mr. Carlos Robles Piquer, expressed regret, "as of all chiefs of ex-chiefs of state."

"I don't think that the situation in Iran will change and the Shah's death will have no influence in the situation of his country," Mr. Robles Piquer said.

There was no immediate official reaction in SYRIA, but the state-run radio indicated the satisfaction of the Syrian government over the death of the Shah. The radio said: "The enemy of the people of Iran, the enemy of the Arab people, the Shah, died today in his banishment, at the side of the ruler of Egypt."

In Bonn, a spokesman for the WEST GERMAN government declined immediate comment but indicated that a statement would be issued on Monday.

Mr. Ronald Reagan, the Republican Party candidate for president of the United States, issued a statement calling the Shah "a loyal and valued friend of the United States."

"His leadership was dedicated to the progress and prosperity of the people of Iran, and his passing reminds us of the importance of remaining true to our friends," said Mr. Reagan. "The Shah and the United States were linked in honorable and necessary ways," Mr. Reagan's statement said.

Nixon: Exile was a 'tragedy'

In a statement issued in New York, former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon said: "For over 30 years the Shah was a loyal friend and ally of the United States and a personal friend as well. Tragically, he died a man without a country. Now that his personal ordeal is over, the government of Iran has no excuse whatever for continuing to hold innocent Americans hostage."

In Tehran: 'This changes nothing with hostages'

On July 27 (Agencies) — The people of Iran were officially informed of the death of the Shah today with the words: "the blood of the century is dead."

State radio broke into its regular programme with the news about 90 minutes after agencies first flashed word from Cairo, that the ex-monarch was being treated for

briefly reading wire service reports, the news of the Shah's death was announced. Official Iranian news agency Pars had carried report nearly an hour before the radio announcement.

Iranians rejoiced today over the death of the Shah, an official spokesman said it would be a difference to Iranian-United States relations.

One of the 52 American hostages would be freed by the Majlis (parliament), an official spokesman Mousavi Garmarudi told

the Shah has been dead for years. His death is anything exciting," he added.

A government official said: "Since the Shah's death was predictable, it won't change anything concerning Iranian-American relations. Hostages, it won't have any considerable

effect."

The militants who have been holding the American hostages since Nov. 4 declined to comment until they had discussed the situation among themselves.

The news broke as the Majlis was holding a closed-door afternoon meeting to discuss President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr's choice yesterday of Deputy Interior Minister Mostafa Mir-Salim to be prime minister.

He must be endorsed by the 270-seat house before taking office. A vote is expected some time this week.

Word of the Shah's death was passed to Majlis members as they moved in and out of the chamber, and one young mullah in a white turban told a reporter: "This will change nothing. If the U.S. does not return his wealth and his relatives, then the hostages should be tried."

On the streets of Tehran, the drivers of some cars, buses and motorcycles switched on their headlights and honked their horns as signs of rejoicing.

Small notices written in ball-point pen appeared on walls saying: "Shah has croaked" and "Farah is a widow." Some were accompanied by crude cartoons.

Many people questioned at random echoed the

sentiments of one labourer who said: "This is wonderful. Tonight we shall dance and clap."

But there were also others who expressed varying degrees of sadness, such as one elegantly dressed young woman who said: "He was trying to lead us into the twentieth century."

The afternoon newspaper *Etela'at* rushed out a special one-page edition, distributed free, bearing the huge headline "Shah is dead." With it was a picture of the former Shah with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein — both are enemies of the present Iranian government.

Etela'at also claimed that "on the verge of the hostages' trial, the C.I.A. murdered the Shah."

The official news agency Pars noted in a commentary that the former Shah died in the land of the pharaohs, and suggested that his body, like that of the pharaoh who perished in the Red Sea, should be returned to serve as a warning to future generations.

"Today the body of Mohammad Reza can serve as an object lesson for generations to come," it added. "It would be better to bring him back to his country to serve as a symbol of years of torture, exploitation and oppression... we may bury our discords with the body of the pharaoh of our time."

"Those who ignore the divine words of God are

none but the pharaohs of our time like Carter, Sadat, Begin and Saddam Hussein."

The state radio, in another commentary, said: "This traitor, who served his executioner-masters along with his father, did not escape the claws of death. His dirty corpse was taken from one place to another by his masters and has now been left behind like a decomposing body."

Although the Iranian nation would not cease its struggle against "American imperialism," it would have been ideal if it had not held of the Shah while he was alive and punished him for his crimes, the radio stated, referring to the "happy occasion of his death."

The government radio in the southern city of Shiraz reported in a broadcast monitored in London that Iranians "took to the streets rejoicing" when news of the Shah's death was announced.

The radio said: "Cars and other vehicles celebrated the death of this criminal of the century by turning on their headlights and windscreen wipers."

These were signs used by the Shah's opponents during the revolution to display their opposition to the monarch's autocratic rule.

Shiraz was a revolutionary centre before the Shah was forced into exile and hundreds of Iranians were killed in fighting there.

Brown: U.S. can protect Gulf

WASHINGTON, July 27 (R) — Defence Secretary Harold Brown said in an interview released today that only the United States could protect Gulf oil supplies to the West against any Soviet threat.

In an interview with *U.S. News and World Report* magazine, he said that America's NATO allies were "ill-suited for operation outside of the region of the alliance."

"Only the United States could

offset direct Soviet military power in the Gulf," he added.

"The French have some naval capability in the Indian Ocean and some troops stationed in the area—some in Djibouti, some at Reunion. The British may put back a small presence in the area. But that's the limit," he said.

Mr. Brown said the NATO allies recognised that "the principal interest of the U.S. in Persian

kingdom since Saudi Arabia froze its ambassadorial links with Britain over the film about the execution of a Saudi princess.

In reaction to the film, Saudi Arabia ordered out the British ambassador, Mr. James Craig, postponed the accreditation of its ambassador to Britain and threatened to reconsider economic ties with Britain.

It is not common for Saudi government leaders to receive foreign officials during the fasting month of Ramadan. The fact that an exception had been made in the case of Mr. Hurd was seen as a sign that Saudi Arabia was prepared to normalise relations with Britain.

Gulf oil is mostly on their behalf" since they received most of their supplies from the area. The United States imports only eight per cent of its oil from the Gulf.

He noted that NATO members provided economic help in the area and said this helped increase security. Countries in the region must play a role since they were "the first line of defence."

Mr. Brown also said in the interview that he did not think the Soviet Union wanted an all-out arms race with the United States in the 1980's.

Iraqi diplomat

killed in UAE

BAHRAIN, July 27 (R) — An Iraqi diplomat was killed and 15 other people were injured tonight in a powerful explosion in Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the Gulf News Agency reported.

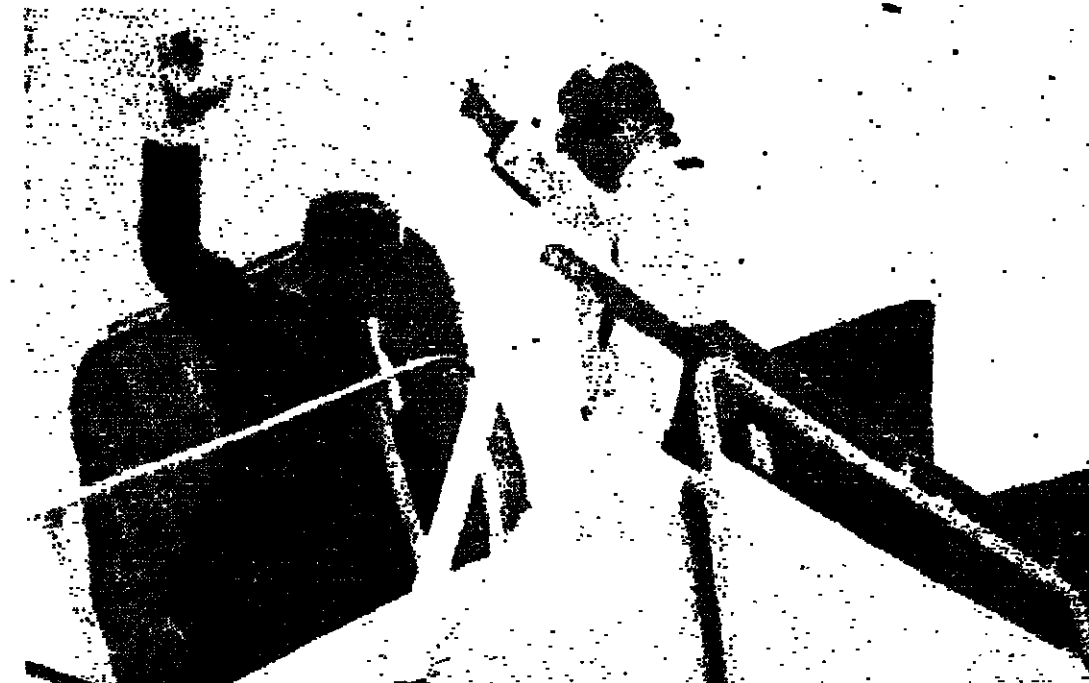
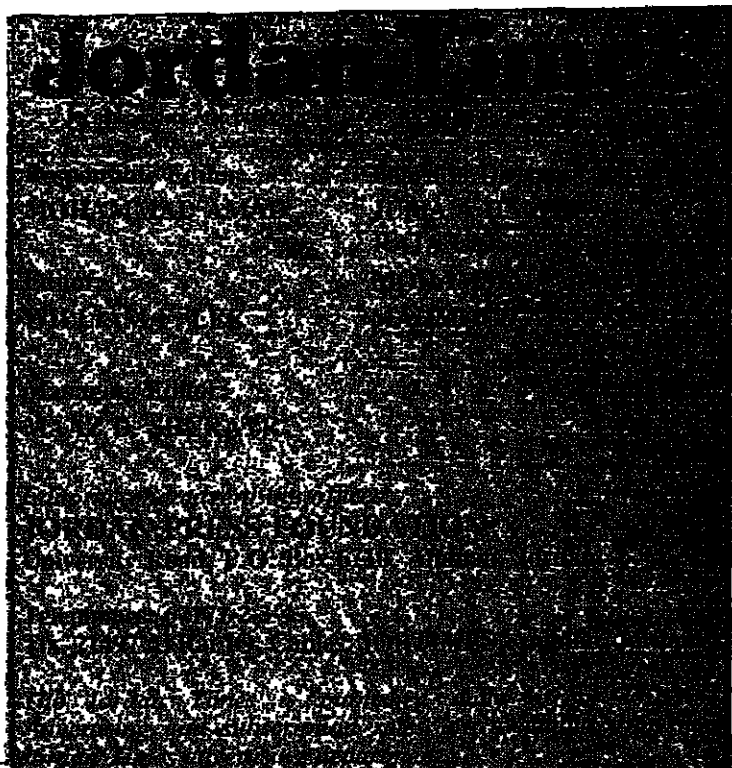
The blast occurred in the apartment of Mr. Hisan Mohammad, second secretary of the Iraqi embassy, who was killed, the agency said quoting the Iraqi News Agency.



CAIRO, July 27 (R) — Egyptian film star Rushdi Abaza, 53, one of the leading Arab actors, died of cancer in Cairo today. Abaza entered hospital this month after having a brain tumour removed in London earlier this year.

inner

runner Steve Ovett crosses the line in the men's 800-metre race at the Moscow Olympic Games today. The rivalry between the two runners was a highlight of the Games. See story on page 5.



His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor wave goodbye before boarding their plane for the flight to Paris.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: His Majesty King Hussein Sunday begins a new European tour with a visit to France, whence he will proceed to West Germany and Austria. The King will hold with the heads of state of these countries and their top officials talks on the Arab cause and bilateral relations.

The tour comes at the most critical stage in the Arab cause, and at a time when the European countries are about to move forward with their initiative, begun at the Venice summit, to contribute to the achievement of a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem and the achievement of true peace in the region.

King Hussein's efforts, and the talks he will hold in the three European countries, represent a continuation of the Jordanian move led by the King at the international platform to follow up developments in the Arab cause, especially those pertaining to Israel's implementation of its aggressive designs in Arab Jerusalem.

This move emphasises also the unity and firmness of the Arab stand, which keeps the door open to an honourable and just peace—and resists submissiveness and surrender in all their forms.

Undoubtedly the meetings that will take place between King Hussein and the European leaders in Paris, Bonn and Vienna will provide a good opportunity for the European group to interact with the Arabs, who look for a firmer stand to deter the Israeli aggressors and speed up the attainment of the desired just and comprehensive peace—and to save the region from the dangers surrounding it. The need to act quickly is overriding, and is emphasised by the escalation of Israeli aggression in the occupied territories against their inhabitants.

AL DUSTOUR: The momentum of the political move led by His Majesty King Hussein and its continuity cannot be separated from the overall Arab political drive at pan-Arab and international levels, which has given the Arab issue and stand important dimensions and weight.

After his visits to the United States and Britain, and his series of meetings and consultations with Arab leaders, King Hussein intends to take his nation's cause again to Europe, which has been undergoing a development in the right direction: toward the support of Arab issues and the Palestinian cause.

The western European countries who, in the Venice declaration, took a stand which constitutes a practical step in the right direction, are now heading towards an independent policy which will free Europe from the domination of American policy.

It was clear from the meeting of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last week that Europe intends to undertake a more effective role in international events, taking into account Europe's importance and responsibility for issues that affect world peace—without linking this role to American policy.

It has become evident to Europe that the American move to settle the Middle East dispute is running in the wrong direction, and does not fulfil the needs of other nations—particularly those of Europe, with its interests in the region. Europe has realised that attempts to preserve the Camp David agreements, to cover up their failure, are no longer appropriate in the light of developments in the region and of Israeli policy in the occupied territories.

King and Queen leave for three-state European tour

PARIS, July 27 (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor arrived here today at the start of a trip to France, West Germany and Austria.

King Hussein will hold talks with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and senior French officials, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, an official statement said.

It said the talks will cover current Arab and international affairs, with special emphasis on the Palestine problem and Europe's role in establishing peace in the Middle East. The talks will also deal with ways of promoting relations between Jordan and European nations.

The King and Queen were seen off at Amman airport by His Highness Prince Mohammad, His

Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Qasem Al Rimawi, cabinet members, senior government officials and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, as well as the charges d'affaires at the French and West German embassies in Amman.

Accompanying the King on the

visits are Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister 'Amer Khamash, the Chief Chamberlain. His Highness Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, and Minister of State Hassan Ibrahim.

Before the King's departure, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent.

World seminar on humanitarian law to convene here next April

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, July 27 — An international seminar on humanitarian law will be held here next April, Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, president of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society (RCS), announced today.

He said a delegation from the Geneva-based International Red Cross Society (IRCS) has just ended a visit to Jordan during which preparations for the seminar were discussed with the Jordanian government.

The delegation, including the director of the IRCS legal department, Mr. Jacques Moreillon, and the director of the society's financial department, Mr. Nesme, met during their visit with representatives of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in addition to their talks with the RCS.

Dr. Abu Qoura said the seminar, for which the operating language will be Arabic, will aim "to propagate and give information on humanitarian law."

Held under the name "The First Arabic Middle East Seminar on International Humanitarian Law," the meeting will hear lectures, papers and discussions by a number of leading university pro-

fessors and other people directly involved with the various aspects of human rights and international law, he added.

Dr. Abu Qoura said the seminar was originally scheduled to take place here last April. But, due to the intensity of international gatherings, the date had been moved back.

The exact date for convening the seminar, "which will be some time next April," will be decided after the RCS and the IRCS complete their contacts and preparations, he added.



Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura

GUEST COMMENTARY

The European whimper

By Dr. Mohammad Hallaj

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is a Palestinian view, by a distinguished academic from Birzeit University in the occupied West Bank, of the European Community's recent Venice declaration on the Middle East. It is reprinted from the July 18 issue of Middle East International.

WHEN AN anticipated growth turned out to be a whimper, the Arabs say: "The camel laboured and gave birth to a mouse."

This brings us straight to the Great European Initiative on Palestine. Until now, the much heralded Great Initiative was anticipated, feared, hoped for, waited against; it loomed, hovered, promised, and threatened. Now that it has come, it can be discussed. At least that was what I thought until I set out to discuss it — and discovered that there was not much to say about it.

Before going any further, I need to pause and reassure any particularly sensitive reader who might have been perturbed by Mr. Begin's startling and indignant reaction to the voice of Europe from Venice.

Mr. Begin told the leaders of Europe they should be ashamed of themselves, and he reminded them that the rivers of Europe all the way to the Volga still ran with Jewish blood. The particularly sensitive European is bound to be stricken with guilt, believing that he must have failed to grasp the deeper significance of the Venice communiqué, for surely nothing short of a mortal wound would provoke such a cry of anguish from a prime minister with the added distinction of being a Nobel Prize winner.

Had the leaders of Europe authorized the Arabs to make another try at throwing the Jews into the sea? It is understandable, under the circumstances, that the particularly sensitive European should forget that Mr. Begin is much given to displays of startled indignation. The truth of the matter remains, however, that there is very little to say about the Great Initiative, and certainly very little cause to scream blue murder about it.

Franz Fanon once said that he who kills an oppressor achieves dual liberation: liberation from the oppressor and from the slave within himself. And the Great Initiative was similarly to be a daring act of dual emancipation: the emancipation at a stroke of Palestine and of Europe itself.

Western Europe has directed the affairs of the world for most of the post-Renaissance era. The decline of its influence in world politics is so recent that it has not yet quite accepted the role of an American satellite.

Moreover, America has been overdoing it, in fact becoming downright insensitive about it.

"Declare an economic boycott of Israel week," America told Europe, as if with its own countdown for military action not go to the Moscow Olympics. How talk to Brezhnev? Don't presume to talk to 242 — and so on. So it was natural it should yearn to recover its political voice.

The part of the East nearest to Europe a splendid setting for the contemplated noble deed. There was a danger to be and a threat to Europe's prosperity, also an injustice waiting to be redressed.

So Europe, with its knightly traditioning damask in distress, decided on an act of chivalry toward the Palestinians, to save them from the non-people limb Resolution 242 had condemned them to. It searched for a magic wand to wave Palestinian, whom the wicked witch had into a frog, and to transform him once the handsome prince which he truly is.

Experience has made of us Palestinian a lot. But this time, despite ourselves, really impressed. And why not? At last had perceived the inadequacy of the Ca framework as the basis for a just, prebensive peace. It had seen the wide necessity of recognising Palestinian as and the Palestinians' right to self-determination. We were all agog.

And then came... the European whimper. PLO should participate in the peace Europe said. What peace process? David process? The occupy-to-autonomy-to-annexation roller-coaster the Americans did not expect the PLO to the modalities of perpetuating the or They had the decency to look for local M to do that.

Besides, the Americans had already the Palestinians should "participate" determination of their own future. I already invented this substitute determination. So what has Europe accomplished but the simplification of America's Europe content to put out paperback editions of American hardcover editor. Maybe one day Europe will recover its prowess. It certainly failed to do so at Venice because the Europeans may wish to try Palestinians would like to help them by one basic point. So here is our declaration from the West Bank:

"We want a state, not a seat. We want even if we have to squat or sit on the floor, then we will lean against the wall and brave men."

RSS to provide Public Security computers

AMMAN, July 27 (JNA) — The Royal Scientific Society will provide the Public Security Directorate a comprehensive computerised information system to serve police departments around the country, in accordance with an agreement signed here today.

Apart from the computer programme, the agreement provides for the selection of sites for the installation of computer equipment and a plan for training public security staff to operate computers. Work on the project should be completed within three months.

Signing the agreement for the

RSS was its Director General, Dr. Albert Butros, and for the Public Security Directorate Maj. Gen. Mamoun Khalil.



Signing the agreement for the RSS to provide computers to the Public Security Directorate are Dr. Albert Butros (second from left) and Maj. Gen. Mamoun Khalil.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

Bridge Tournament

A duplicate bridge tournament will be held today at the Holiday Inn's Ballroom at 7 p.m., followed by a buffet-dinner party. Separate tables will be arranged for non-participants who wish to accompany regular tournament players, and rewarding prizes for the winning couples will be distributed after dinner. Registration (J.D. 5) is at the Sales Office.

JOB VACANCY

The MIDDLE EAST DEVELOPMENT DIVISION of the BRITISH EMBASSY have an immediate vacancy for a receptionist typist. Some library work will also be involved. Applicants must have previous office experience and a good command of the English language. Applicants are invited to telephone 41064, 43441 or 43937 between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m., Monday to Friday, asking for Mr. Vickers.

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Local News Briefs

AMMAN, July 27 (JT) — The Prime Minister, Dr. Qasem Al Rimawi, will this week make an inspection visit to the border post of Ramtha. A report in the local press said the prime minister, who lately made a similar visit to the customs and police posts at the two bridges over the Jordan River, will look into the facilities for travellers to and from Syria.

NEW YORK, July 27 (JNA) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem met here yesterday with the Foreign Minister of the Philippines, Mr. Carlos Romulo, Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organisation Habib Chatti and the Libyan Foreign Secretary, Dr. Ali Al Turekhi. They discussed the non-aligned draft resolution before the current U.N. General Assembly session debating the Palestine problem. Mr. Qasem is in New York to take part in the debate.

AMMAN, July 27 (JT) — A report in Al Ra'i newspaper said today that the Jerusalem Fund for supporting the steadfastness of the people in the occupied Arab territories has granted a number of occupied West Bank and Gaza settlements a total of \$15 million. The money will be used to finance municipal projects, particularly those pertaining to education and health. The fund was formed by the Islamic Conference Organisation.

AMMAN, July 27 (JT) — The President of the University of Jordan, Dr. Nasereddin Al Assad, lately underwent a successful operation for the removal of his gall bladder at the Jordan University Hospital. A number of cabinet ministers have visited Dr. Assad during the past two days to enquire about his condition.

AMMAN, July 27 (JT) — Jordanian exports to Canada will no longer be subject to any restrictions, according to a statement from the Amman Chamber of Industry. The statement, circulated to Jordanian businesses, said the chamber had received a note from the Canadian trade attaché in Beirut informing it that the Canadian government had cancelled restrictions on all goods entering the country. Formerly, restrictions were imposed on all consignments of goods whose value exceeded \$10,000.

AMMAN, July 27 (JT) — The Ministry of Public Works, in an announcement published Saturday, drew the attention of owners of heavy vehicles to the damage and other hazards caused by their vehicles on roads in Jordan. It said excessively heavy vehicles, together with road accidents that occur from time to time, have been causing severe damage to the roads and endangering lives. The ministry notified the vehicles' owners to abide by the regulations, which state that the maximum load on the front axle should not exceed six tonnes, the weight on a single rear axle 12 tonnes, and that on a double rear axle 18 tonnes. The statement warned that violators of these regulations will be prosecuted.

MAFRAQ, July 27 (JNA) — The Water Supply Corporation (WSC) will carry out a project for exploiting "Samra" artesian wells in the Mafraq area in order to increase drinking water supplies to villages in Irbid Governorate. A WSC spokesman said JD 170,000 has been allocated for the project, whose first stage will start early next year. The project he said, entails drilling new wells, extending 20 kilometres of water pipe-lines and the construction of a 1000-cubic metre water reservoir.

IRBID, July 27 (JNA) — The Water Supply Corporation decided today to exploit the water of Wadi Al 'Aqab in Irbid Governorate to provide drinking water to a number of villages in the governorate. The total cost of the project, which will be completed in 1984, is estimated at JD 200,000.

AMMAN, July 27 (JNA) — The Public Security Directorate today issued an appeal to the public to refrain from firing guns and blowing car horns during wedding celebrations, so as to avert regrettable incidents and disturbance. A directorate spokesman said these practices reflect badly on Jordanian society, and citizens ought to cooperate with the authorities to put an end to them.

SALT, July 27 (JNA) — A council for rendering joint services to six villages in Balqa Governorate was set up today. A spokesman for the governorate said here that the council will offer basic services to the villages of 'Allan, Al Djreh, Um Al 'Amad, Zay, Jil'ad and Umm Al Wa'al. The formation of the council came on the initiative of the inhabitants of these villages, who realised they could receive better services when their efforts were pooled, the spokesman said.



Shak'a to leave for Europe soon

AMMAN, July 27 (JT) — Nablas Mayor Bassam Al Shak'a is due here from Nablus on Aug. 9 on his way to Europe for further medical treatment and to have artificial legs fitted. The mayor lost both his legs in a car-bombing in Nablus on June 2.

Cancer-ridden, bitter, rootless Shah dies in exile

RO, July 27 (Agencies) — Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, who once exercised total power in one of the world's most vital strategic countries, died in exile, a cancer-ridden, bitter and rootless man.

dream, he had said, was to transform Iran from a backward, illiterate nation into a world power. His plan, with the wealth brought by the oil, was to build a modern state. For his dream to be fulfilled, he needed the support of the people and the world. He looked to the ways of the West and developed a western-style constitution. He charged that the old rule, that left the country in a state of anarchy, was a barrier to progress. He was a Shah of Iran in a seemingly endless, through temporary in the United States, Mexico, the Bahamas, and finally, Egypt. He was a Shah of Iran in a seemingly endless, through temporary in the United States, Mexico, the Bahamas, and finally, Egypt.

Exile

Within 11 days the popular movement headed by the 79-year-old ayatollah had triumphed. The old regime was swept aside in a wave of secret trials and executions. The nation's 34 million Muslims moved swiftly toward a sternly puritanical Islamic republic. The Shah, whose large secret police force, tolerance of corruption and attempts to industrialise the country had enraged the masses, then left Egypt for Morocco and in June he moved into a heavily guarded villa at Cuernavaca, Mexico. He did not even have a passport and the Mexicans initially gave him a visa for only six months. The United States, accused by supporters of the Shah of withholding support for him during the last bloody months of his reign, refused him a residence permit for fear of alienating the new government.

However, he was granted an emergency visa on "humanitarian grounds" when he needed medical attention. An operation was carried out at New York Hospital to remove his gall bladder. It was also revealed for the first time he had been suffering from lymphoma, cancer of the lymph glands since 1973, and had only a 50-50 chance of recovery. Doctors estimated that intensive chemotherapy was needed for a period of between six to 18 months and the State Department felt he could stay as long as he required medical treatment.

While U.S. officials said privately they feared for the safety of American nationals in Iran if the Shah were granted a residence visa, it appeared his medical condition would keep him in the U.S. for some time. On Nov. 4, 1979, militant students seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran and held its American inhabitants hostage, demanding the Shah's return. The Shah moved on to Panama.

As Iranian officials pressed for the Shah's return his condition continued to deteriorate. On March 26, 1980, the Shah again packed his bags and returned to Cairo, where his exile had begun. Five days later, he underwent surgery to remove a cancerous spleen. In Tehran, Iranian officials continued to demand his return and 53 U.S. hostages remained in captivity.

American puppet?

In June 1980, at a conference in Tehran, Ayatollah Khomeini, who had often described the Shah as a puppet of the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

described the U.S. embassy as a centre of "espionage and intervention."

President 'Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr went even further. "For 25 years the United States managed to infiltrate and rule every angle and level of Iranian life," he said, adding that his people had been left with a ruined country.

Whether or not he was a puppet, the Shah was most certainly a staunch U.S. ally and had much to be grateful to the Americans for. He was restored to his throne by a CIA-organised military coup after a six-day exile in 1953.

The United States also built the Shah's military machine and regarded it as a bulwark against the spread of Soviet influence in the Middle East. President Richard Nixon, despite the fact that formal American aid to Iran ended in 1967, gave the Shah carte blanche to buy any American weapons he wanted.

Father abdicates

Pahlavi was only 21 when he became monarch on Sept. 16, 1941. His father, Reza Shah, had abdicated in his favour as World War II raged in Europe. Reza Shah, who held pro-Nazi views, had buckled under British pressure to step down. He died in exile in South Africa in 1944.

Reza Shah was an illiterate, Russian-trained officer who had led his forces in a successful coup in 1921, became prime minister and in 1925 deposed Shah Ahmad Mirza of the Qajar. Reza Shah put himself on the throne and started the Pahlavi dynasty. He married four times.

British and Soviet troops had invaded Iran in August 1941, but withdrew and the two countries later signed an agreement to respect Iran's territorial integrity and to provide economic aid.

In 1946, however, the Soviet Union attempted to seize the northwestern region of Azerbaijan but was thwarted when the young Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi managed to overthrow a Soviet-puppet regional government.

Mohammad Reza and his twin sister, Ashraf, were born Oct. 26, 1919, in Tehran, then a mud-walled city with a moat. The city at the time exemplified the entire country which the young Shah said later he wanted to bring into the modern world. Later in life, the Shah told an interviewer: "By the end of the century, Iran could become the fifth non-atomic power of the world."

The Shah escaped at least half a dozen known assassination attempts during his reign, walked away from two plane crashes and managed to survive the repeated bloody revolts triggered by his efforts to create a new "great civilisation."

Five-day exile

The period 1951-53 proved one of the most difficult and decisive of the Shah's reign.

In 1951, a tense crisis was brought on when parliament, controlled by Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadeq, nationalised the British-dominated oil industry and Britain blockaded Iran.

On Aug. 16, 1953, the Shah sought to dismiss Mossadeq, who almost exclusively controlled Iran for 18 months. The prime minister announced that the Shah had tried to overthrow him.

The Shah and his second wife, Queen Soraya, fled Iran in a private plane "to avoid bloodshed" as anti-Shah mobs rampaged through the streets of the capital.

During their five-day exile in Rome, a combination of loyal



Mohammad Reza Pahlavi on the day he left Iran.

army officers and counter-mob forces regained control and arrested Mossadeq, whose name remained a rallying cry among the opposition until the Islamic revolution in 1979. It was generally accepted that the pro-Shah "mutiny" was instigated by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency as a means of blocking what U.S. officials believed could have been a "communist" takeover.

"Special relationship"

The experience marked a turning point in the Shah's reign, making him determined to control the government himself. It also marked the beginning of what President Jimmy Carter later was to call the "special relationship" between Iran and the United States.

The U.S. sent more than \$1 billion in military and economic aid to Iran and helped to form and train the Imperial Guard, known as Savak.

Savak arrested, jailed and tortured hundreds and became widely feared, drawing denunciations from international human rights groups.

Ayatollah Khomeini's government later was to charge that tens of thousands of political prisoners were tortured and murdered at the hands of Savak. An expert at the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London estimated that 10,000 persons had died under the Shah's rule.

"The methods we use are the only ones possible," the Shah once told an interviewer who asked about the lack of public opposition to his policies.

Tough authoritarian

The once-limited constitutional "sovereign" turned gradually into a tough authoritarian, declaring in his memoirs, *Mission for My Country*, that for Iran "political democracy can never operate like an electric refrigerator — you cannot turn it on and let it run."

As he built the nation's military power in the 1970s, he tried not to depend on American or Soviet support. He maintained an army of 200,000, a navy of 22,000 and an air force of 60,000.

An accomplished pilot himself, the Shah was particularly keen on his air force, which he outfitted with the most modern planes he could get in the United States, together with some very sophisticated missiles.

The Shah was educated at a Tehran military academy and at a Swiss boarding school. He became concerned with Iran's poverty as a teenager, and began to organise Boy Scout camps and social welfare projects.

Land reform

Years later, he instituted land reform. In 1951, he announced that he would distribute the 2,100 villages he owned to the peasants. By 1963, as big estates were being sliced up, he had given away 517 of them and ordered the distribution of 491 more. The remainder were put in an endowment for his son, Crown Prince Reza.

Despite land reform, many Iranians were still landless. Illiteracy, although reduced, continued. There were sporadic instances of food and other shortages, all of which contributed to the 1978 revolution.

"My deepest wish is to preserve the independence and sovereignty of the country, to raise the Iranian nation to the level of the world's most progressive and prosperous societies, and to renew the ancient grandeur of this historic land," he solemnly declared during his coronation ceremonies.

White revolution

In 1963, he launched his "white revolution," which he later described as one of his most significant contributions to the country. It was a six-point programme encompassing such things as land reform, women's emancipation, the sale of government factories and the formation of a literacy corps. It also secured the Shah's power and first brought to the public eye the defiant mullah named Ruhollah Khomeini.

Khomeini spearheaded the clergy's opposition to land reform and was arrested in the holy city of Qom, south of Tehran, sparking what were then the bloodiest riots of the century. Khomeini was sent into exile in Iraq and there he began his methodical campaign to oust the Shah.

Boom years

In 1975, the Shah removed the last vestiges of parliamentary democracy by outlawing all political parties but the Rastakhiz (Resurgence) party, which served mainly as a conduit between the throne and the people.

In 1976, at the height of Iran's boom years, the Shah again wielded his royal authority and impressed upon his people his vision of the "great civilisation" by abruptly changing the Iranian lunar calendar to conform with the era of Cyrus the Great, when the Persian Empire was at its peak.

The Shah also loved opulence and displays of grandeur. He celebrated the Persian Empire's 2,500th anniversary in 1971 by throwing a gargantuan bash at the ancient capital of Persepolis, where Cyrus the Great had reigned.

"Despite a claim that he put much of his personal fortune in a royal charity organisation, the Pahlavi Foundation that he formed in 1958, the Shah left Iran a millionaire many times over. No one knew exactly the extent of his wealth, aside from a few trusted bankers. But sources inside and outside Iran estimated that just before the Islamic revolution of 1979, the assets of the Shah and his family totaled \$25 billion.

Biggest challenge

The Shah's biggest challenge over the years came from the ayatollahs — the religious leaders who dominated the country's 16 million peasants and resisted all reform. Bloody riots broke out in June 1963, after the Shah gave the country's veiled women the right to vote. The army gunned down hundreds of rioters in the streets of Tehran while tanks guarded the imperial palace.

When rioting began in early 1978, the Shah tended to brush it aside. By late December 1978, however, more than 1,000 people had died, many close friends had deserted him, the loyalty of the army was in question, and the end was inevitable.

Above all, the source of his power, the oil wells which made Iran the world's second largest exporter, had slowed to a trickle. In a country capable of producing up to 6.5 billion barrels a day, petrol stations were closed and domestic supplies of vital petroleum products had almost vanished.

Impatient to industrialise and expand his military forces, the Shah had emphasised the construction of car and petrochemical factories, dams and hospitals and ordered 70 F-4 Phantom jet fighters from the United States and 800 British Chieftain tanks.

Though much poverty and illiteracy still held Iran back, the nation's middle class spread rapidly. By 1974 the gross national product was expanding at

an astonishing 50 per cent a year.

The Shah, who had aimed to make his country the Japan of West Asia, argued for oil price increases. And he was very vocal in urging that prices stay up. In an interview he stated clearly his belief that "the era of terrific progress and even more terrific income and wealth based on cheap oil is finished."

Imperial headaches

Reflecting on his years as sovereign, the Shah once told the National Press Club in Washington: "Let me tell you quite bluntly that this king business has given me personally nothing but headaches."

His private life was equally troubled by two divorces and, for many years, the lack of a son and heir. He ruled unopposed for 22 years, until after his third wife, Farah, gave him the male heir he yearned for.

He married Farah, the sister of the late king Farouk of Egypt, in 1959 in a one-week wedding festivity in Cairo.

She gave him a daughter, Princess Shahmarz, born in 1940. He divorced Shahmarz 10 years later to marry Soraya Esfandiary. This dark-haired, half-German daughter of a Persian tribal chieftain became a popular queen and many poor people kept her picture hanging on the walls of their homes many years after the Shah divorced her in 1958 — because she bore him no children.

A year later, the Shah married Farah Diba, an architecture student educated in Paris and the daughter of an army officer, and she became empress.

In October 1961, Empress Farah bore him a son, Reza. They had three more children: Princess Farahnaz, born in 1963, Prince Ali Reza, born in 1966 and Princess Lella, born in 1970.

Empress Farah worked hard to become a popular queen, and used her influence to push the Shah towards women's rights — causing him even more grief with the ayatollahs.

Once he became convinced the succession was assured, in 1967 Mohammad Reza crowned himself, on his 48th birthday, as Shah of Iran.

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be seasonably warm, with northerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	18	30
Aqaba	24	38
Deserts	19	37
Jordan Valley	23	38

The high temperature in Amman on Sunday was 29, while that in Aqaba 36.

People ...in the news



Mr. John Connolly

WHO was that tall, familiar-looking white-haired man seen this weekend in the lobby of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel? American diplomatic sources last night confirmed that he was none other than the former U.S. presidential candidate, Mr. John Connolly, who was in town as part of a whirlwind fact-finding mission in the Middle East.

The handsome Texan, widely tipped as Mr. Ronald Reagan's choice for secretary of state if the former Hollywood actor is elected president, arrived secretly in Amman on Friday and left unannounced yesterday for Damascus, where he was expected to meet President Hafez Al Assad.

The former Texas governor, known for his sympathetic line toward the Arab cause, was said to be on a private business trip. But the visit inevitably raised speculation that Mr. Connolly might be surveying the Middle East political terrain for Mr. Reagan, who is reported to have been prevailed upon recently by several wealthy Republican friends with interests in the Middle East to take a more even-handed approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

While here, Mr. Connolly was received by His Majesty King Hussein and His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, and took a tour of the Jordan Valley, the diplomatic sources said.

From Damascus, Mr. Connolly was scheduled to go to Saudi Arabia, where he will visit his good friend, American Ambassador John West. As a Houston-based corporate lawyer, Mr. Connolly handles oil cases for a number of petroleum companies and goes to Saudi Arabia frequently.

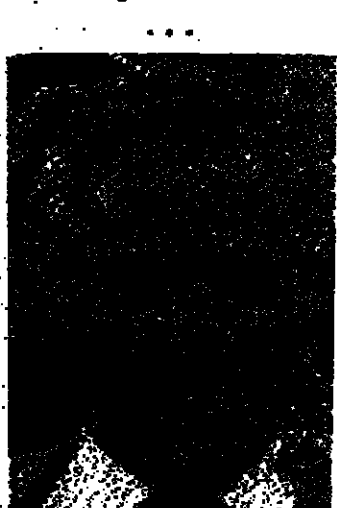
IRISH residents of Amman whose nearest embassy is in strife-torn Beirut will be pleased to hear that this situation may be coming to an end.

The possibility of establishing diplomatic relations between Jordan and Ireland will be discussed next month when Dr. Jamal Sha'er, minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, pays a visit to Mr. Charles Haughey, the Irish prime minister, in his Dublin office.

News that Mr. Haughey will receive Dr. Sha'er on Aug. 12 (when Dr. Sha'er will be in Ireland on a private visit with his wife Mary, who also hails from Dublin) was passed on to the minister by the Irish Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Eamon O'Tuathail (pronounced O'Toole), who dropped into Amman for a fleeting visit this week.

"We will discuss Irish-Jordanian relations and the possibility of setting up diplomatic relations," says Dr. Sha'er. He points out that there are quite a number of Irish experts working here, including the EEC's representative in Jordan Mr. Tom O'Sullivan, and many Jordanians reside in Ireland, both as students and businessmen.

Dr. Sha'er, who himself undertook postgraduate medical training in Dublin in the early 1950s, has known Mr. Haughey for some 25 years. He recalls with some amusement how in the old days, Mr. Haughey, then working as an accountant, tried to discourage the doctor from going into politics. And then, "he formed his first government just two weeks before our current one," laughs Dr. Sha'er.



Dr. Jamal Sha'er

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Company	Par Value	Number	High	Low	Closing Price
Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	262	14,600	14,600	14,600
Line and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	2475	5,350	5,350	5,350
Dairy Co./New	JD 1,000	2475	1,340	1,310	1,340
Development and Investment	JD 2,000	7300	1,230	1,200	1,230
Bank	JD 1,000	18867	2,210	2,210	2,210
Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	1384	1,520	1,510	1,510
Bank	JD 1,000	1075	1,950	1,950	1,950
Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	600	2,210	2,190	2,210
Amman Bank	JD 5,000	30	15,500	15,500	15,500
Insurance Co.	JD 2,000	100	12,000	12,000	12,000
Tobacco and Cigarettes Co.	JD 5,000	200	8,950	8,950	8,950
Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	350	3,750	3,750	3,750
Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	1100	3,090	3,080	3,080
Printing and Packing Co.	JD 1,000	44	2,920	2,920	2,920
Investment and International Trading Co. Ltd.	JD 1,000	2995	0,900	0,900	0,900
International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	100	0,940	0,940	0,940
Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	30	25,900	25,900	25,900
Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	2889	1,880	1,880	1,880
General Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	3190	0,910	0,910	0,910
State Finance Corporation	JD 1,000	30	4,380	4,380	4,380
Worsted Mills Co.	JD 1,000	174	2,650	2,650	2,650
Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	468	18,000	18,000	18,000
Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	100	0,860	0,860	0,860
Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	6100	0,650	0,650	0,650
Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	80	1,240	1,240	1,240
Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	1156	9,900	8,980	8,980
Steel Industry	JD 1,000	5,060	2,080	2,080	2,070

Volume traded on Sunday, July 27, 1980: JD 105,159

Number of shares traded: 57,797

Investment Development Bonds

Maturity	Par Value	Number	Volume	High	Low
	JD 10,000	500	5000	10,000	10,000



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Economic News Briefs

Fungus demolishes Cuba's sugar products

HAVANA, July 27 (R) — Cuba will again lose hundreds of thousands of tonnes of sugar in its 1980/81 harvest because of the fungus disease sugar rust, President Fidel Castro said last night.

Practically half the cane affected by rust would be demolished this year and new varieties were being sown to replace it, he said in a speech.

The remaining 500,000 acres of the diseased variety, barbados 4362, would be eradicated next year. Rust would reduce the yield of this variety by between about 37 and 71 per cent, President Castro estimated.

Preparations for the 1980-81 harvest were considerably more advanced than last year's had been at this stage. More than 430,000 acres of winter sowings were planned this year for the 1981/82 harvest, he announced.

Total sugar harvested in 1979/80 has still not been disclosed, but Western diplomats believe it to be between 6.4 and 6.8 million tonnes.

Kuwaiti cabinet approves \$17.4b budget

KUWAIT, July 27 (R) — The cabinet today approved a record Kuwait budget of 4.6 billion Kuwaiti dinars (about \$17.4 billion), with 96.8 per cent of the income derived from oil exports.

The country, producing 1.5 million barrels of crude daily, expects oil revenue of 4.5 billion dinars (about \$16.9 billion) in the financial year started July 1. The previous year's oil revenue estimate was 3.1 billion dinars (about \$11.6 billion).

A sum of 444 million dinars (about \$1.6 billion) will be spent on development projects and 583 million dinars (about \$2.2 billion) on the armed forces. The budget also sets aside 464 million dinars (about \$1.7 billion) as a reserve fund for future generations.

French firms seek Kuwaiti oil

KUWAIT, July 27 (R) — Two French firms are to open talks here shortly for the purchase of 50,000 barrels a day of Kuwaiti crude oil, Al-Siyasa newspaper reported today.

Compagnie Francaise des Petroles and Elf-Aquitaine were jointly seeking a one-year oil contract based on official OPEC prices, the newspaper said. The report could not be officially confirmed.

Morocco sets 20m tourist target

RABAT, July 27 (INPA) — Morocco's national tourism commission has just drawn up a long-term plan aimed at providing facilities to welcome 20 million tourists by the year 2000. To do this, Morocco will have to build an average of 10,000 hotel bedrooms a year and to train the necessary staff — some 5,000 a year.

There are two other vital aspects to the target, according to the minister state for tourism Mr. Moulay Ahmad Alaoui. First, Morocco must "clean up" the tourist sector. "There are too many so-called professionals who view the tourist as a cow to be milked and who must be pressured by all means. This method of acting explains in part the stagnation of the tourist movement in Morocco. We have already taken some measures against hoteliers, against guides and bazaar-people. We will pursue this, whatever the obstacles."

The other, apparently converse, aspect is to liberalise the sector. "Tourism is a priority industry which must be supported and encouraged," the minister said.

But the effort will be worthwhile. "If our objectives are reached, foreign currency income will increase to about \$50,000 million a year," the minister said.

Arab publishes oil producers' viewpoint

LONDON, July 27 (INPA) — A major work giving the Arab viewpoint of the oil industry has just been published. Called *The Economy of the Oil Industry*, by Mr. Mahmoud Abdul Fadil, the book looks into demand and prices, gives a detailed account of vital questions underpinning the international oil scene today, and provides the first real attempt to give the picture of oil problems and international development from the producers' viewpoint. The book also throws light on the chances of improving North-South dialogue. It is published by Oxford University Press.

OPEC meeting begins in Taif

BAHRAIN, July 27 (R) — OPEC's long-term strategy committee will begin a five-day meeting in the Saudi Arabian summer town of Taif today, the official Saudi Press Agency said.

The Saudi Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, will chair the meeting of experts from Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Venezuela, Algeria and Saudi Arabia, the agency said. It did not disclose the purpose of the meeting.

The 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) created the committee, which for the past two years has been working on a long-term OPEC strategy regarding oil prices and production and OPEC's relations with developing and developed nations.

At a special ministerial-level meeting in Taif last May the committee accepted in general a report its experts had prepared. But three member countries, Iran, Algeria and Libyan Jamahiriya, registered reservations on the report's long-term pricing formulae, an official communiqué then said.

The report had recommended a floor price for crude oil adjustable

quarterly and indexed to inflation and exchange rates and real GNP growth in the OECD nations.

The dissenting member states wanted the price escalation formulae and GNP growth in OPEC and not OECD states.

According to the communiqué, the report was to be submitted to a meeting of OPEC ministers of foreign affairs, finance and oil, charged with preparing for an OPEC summit conference in Baghdad in early November.



Saudi Arabia's Yamani

France's Middle East food trade soars

PARIS, July 27 (INPA) — The importance of the Middle East and North African countries to the French farming sector is highlighted by a report released by the French agriculture ministry.

"Our participation in the development of these countries also includes our exports of food products which have strongly progressed from 3,200 million francs (about \$800 million) to 4,160 million francs (about \$1,000 million), representing 7.4 per cent of our world sales in this sector," Production and Trade Director Bernard Auberger says in the report.

Specialists here point out that this trade has been favoured by increasing urbanisation in these

countries as well as the creation of an agricultural industry which initially has to import part of its primary materials.

Trade in farm-based food products by France with countries in the North Africa-Middle East zone, centres on exports of cereals, sugar, cheese, apples and imports of fruits and vegetables.

Major clients of France are Egypt — cereals and cereal-based products such as flour; Iran — apples, sugar, Saudi Arabia — cheese, poultry, apples; Algeria — cereals, sugar; and Morocco — cereals. Morocco is the main supplier of fruit and vegetables to France.

Value of trade varies considerably. In the period 1975-78, exports to North Africa fell by 43 per cent, while those to the Middle East rose by 98 per cent — particularly towards Iran (200 per cent) and Saudi Arabia (320 per cent).

Five countries alone 60 per cent of the French exports in food products: Egypt, Arabia, Algeria and these countries figure France's top 20 trading partners.

For the rest of the "developing" order, Tunisia, North Yemen, Iraq, Libya, the United States, Sudan, Jordan, South Yemen, Bahrain, Oman.

French Agriculture Minister Pierre Méhaignerie, in the report, gave his view of the trade in this area.

and cooperation appears to be able to develop in a way with countries of the (North Africa) and the East because of their geographical closeness, recent take-off of some of its

Iran's oil earnings drop

TEHRAN, July 27 (R) — Iran's oil export revenues dropped by almost a half in the Persian month which ended July 22 — to \$864 million from \$1.61 billion in the previous month, the official Pars news agency reported today.

It quoted an oil ministry spokesman as saying that income in the first four months of the Persian year totalled \$5.2 billion, and that the latest month's figure was based on exports of about 800,000 barrels a day (bd).

Iran exported an average of 2.63 million bd in the last Persian year, which ended on March 20. Prices rose dramatically during the year.

Japanese and European companies which had taken a total of over 800,000 bd since the start of 1980 refused in April to accept a \$2.50 a barrel price rise and have lifted no crude oil since April 20.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JULY 28, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a day when you should try to be more agreeable with associates instead of forcing issues. You can easily rise above some difficulties and make this a most productive day.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Find a new way of solving a difficult problem. Be more agreeable with a new acquaintance who could be helpful to you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Try not to be too forceful with others in order to gain your personal aims. Be more concerned with doing your work well.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have excellent ideas that should be put in operation quickly for best results. Sidestep an opponent who is tricky.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Find best way to handle tasks which you have committed yourself to and gain the respect of others.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATE

U.S. dollar	289.00/291.00	French franc	71.1
U.K. sterling	893.40/894.40	Dutch guilder	152.1
West German mark	166.30/167.30	Swedish crown	32.1
Swiss franc	180.70/181.80	Belgian franc	104.1
Italian lire	35.00/35.20	Japanese yen	124.1
(for every 100)		(for every 100)	

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Find out what is expected of you by associates and cooperate more with them. You have creative ideas that need expression.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Don't get downhearted because you think you have too big a work load. A fine put more effort into your work.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Show more courtesy, others and gain their goodwill by being more cooperative. Avoid one who is a time waster.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Do whatever will bring more harmony between you and close ties. Get rid of whatever is causing disharmony.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Steer clear of situations that could bring trouble. You must exert more patience in handling a civic matter.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be more objective in business dealings and get better results. Look for ways to improve your financial status.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You may be anxious to gain a personal aim but don't be forceful with others trying to do so. Be wise.

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Olympic Roundup

From wire services in Moscow

summoned to the ring and decided that Frost could continue. The Briton then knocked down Talanti with a left hook. The Zambian got up, but a short time later he was sent to the floor again by a right uppercut. Once again he got up but he was unsteady and was counted out on his feet at 2:47 of the round.

British fighters split two other fights. Mark Ian Kayler built up a lead during the first two rounds and scored a 4-1 decision over Carlos Antunes Fonseca of Brazil to qualify for the 75 kg quarterfinal, but Raymond Gilbody lost a 4-1 decision in his second-round 57 kg bout to Daniel Zaragoza of Mexico. Zaragoza took a standing eight count early in the first round but then took charge of the fight.

Tanzanian fighters also split two bouts. Gerald Issack qualified for the 54 kilo quarters by stopping Ganupathy Ammudhan of India in the second round. However, Lucas Msomba was outpointed 5-0 by East German Carl-Heinz Kruger. Two other African fighters also were beaten. Ayele Mohammed of Ethiopia was stopped in the second round of a 54 kilo bout by 17-year-old Cuban Juan Hernandez.

Zambian Enoch Chama gave world champion Jose Gomez of Cuba all he wanted and had him in trouble in the third round but lost a 3-2 decision that was very unpopular at the indoor Olympic stadium. Chama took standing eight counts in each of the first two rounds but scored well with his jab. In the final round he had Gomez wobble from several head punches. The Australian, Nigerian and Panamanian judges voted for Gomez, judges from Italy and Japan favoured Chama.

A third Cuban fighter became the first man to defeat a Soviet boxer. Andres Albana used right jabs and hard lefts to the head to take out a 3-2 decision over 20-year-old Israel Akopkhyan to qualify for the 67 kilo quarterfinal.

FENCING: France last night beat the Soviet Union by eight hits after an 8-8 match tie to take the gold medal in the men's Olympic foil team championship.

At one stage the Soviet fencers led 6-3 and appeared set to add the Olympic top spot to their world title. But then the French squad

staged a magnificent fight-back, winning four fights in a row to take the lead for the first time.

Ashot Karagyan, a member of the Soviet team, replaced Vladimir Lapitsky whose chest was pierced by a broken foil in the final qualifying match against Romania earlier in the day. The Soviet Union beat Romania 9-7 and France qualified for the final by beating East Germany 9-3.

Didier Flamant, a 29-year-old physical training instructor from Pourcoring near Lille, found his winning touch against Karagyan and then he started the stunning rally by the French team.

He defeated Sabirzhan Ruziyev 5-1, while Philippe Bonnin scored a first win in the final by beating Vladimir Smirnov 5-4, and 29-year-old student Bruno Boschetie swept Karagyan aside 5-1.

Then came the decisive, and best, fight of the final. Flamant, the 1978 world champion, came from 2-3 behind to beat the 1979 world champion, Alexander Romankov, by 5-4. Paskal Jolyot with two wins and one defeat behind him, could have effectively wrapped up the final for France in his fight against Smirnov but he missed his chance. Boschetie then lost 5-4 to Ruziyev and the gold depended on the last fight between Karagyan and Bonnin. The Frenchman won 5-1 to level the match score and was carried off the piste by his delighted teammates.

ATHLETICS: Sara Simeoni, 27, the Italian gold medalist in the Olympic women's high jump competition and the world record holder, said yesterday she is retiring from top-level competitive sport. At a press conference following her gold medal award for a jump of 197 centimetres, the slim physical education teacher from Turin said that in future she would train and jump only for her own pleasures.

"I am tired from my very tough physical training schedule and participation in so many races," she said. "This year is my last in competitive sport. In future I shall of course continue to train, but only lightly and purely to my own pleasures."

Simeoni, who holds the world record with a performance of 201 centimetres, met little opposition on the way to her first Olympic gold medal. Her rival, East Germany's Roske Ackermann, the first woman to break the 200 centimetre barrier, fell away when she failed to clear 194 centimetres, the Olympic record until today.

"I know Ackermann well," Simeoni said yesterday. "I think she must have had some physical or private reason for not performing as well as she usually does."

As in Prague, Simeoni attempted to break her own world record and had the bar set at 202 centimetres. But she seemed to have misjudged her distance on all three attempts and failed to clear. "My main ambition here was to win an Olympic gold medal," she said afterwards, "not to set a new world record."

Asked if she would reconsider her decision to quit competitive sport, she said: "Last year was not a very lucky one for me and I also had some physical problems. Now I want to be left alone and do things for my own pleasure," she said.

ACK AND FIELD: Steve Overt, the quiet Briton, took the lead in the final turn and beat his compatriot and arch rival Sebastian Coe half a second in the 800-metre run last night. It was the first half of a bridge match that winds up next Friday with the 1,500 metre

A capacity Lenin stadium crowd of 103,000 roared for the British change. The local crowd has had plenty to cheer about with net athletes dominating these games boycotted by 56 nations, plus of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Overt was expected to go for an early lead, but he never made it. He just at one point while Alberto Guimaraes of Brazil held the lead, got put on a customary finishing kick with about 150 metres to go.

Coe had made his move too late. "Some days you run well and some you don't," said the disappointed Coe. "I didn't run well today. What can I say about Overt?"

Overt does not talk to reporters. When the race ended, he raised arms above his head and displayed a wide smile. In the 1,500 he has a chance to be the first runner to win both Olympic middle distance races since Peter Snell of New Zealand in 1964.

During the medals ceremony, the two enemies did not speak. They got hands without looking at each other.

The Overt-Coe matchup was one of the glamour events of this Olympics, and a confrontation awaited for two years by those who our middle-distance events. The outgoing Coe and the tight-lipped Overt have avoided each other since the European championships in 1978.

Overt's winning time was 1:45.4, three seconds short of the world record of 1:42.4. Coe's time last night was 1:45.9 and Nikolai Kirov of the Soviet Union got the bronze medal in 1:46.0.

Thompson of Great Britain won the gold medal in the 400-metre dash but failed to break the Olympic record set by Bruce Jenner of the United States in the 1976 Montreal Games. Thompson shed last in the 1,500-metre run, the 10th and final event, but was first Briton since 1904 to win the overall competition.

Thompson piled up 8,495 points in the 10 events. Going into the event, he had a good chance at Jenner's Olympic mark of 8,617, the world record of 8,649 held by Guido Kratschmer of West Germany, a nation which also is boycotting these games.

Other track and field gold medalists yesterday were Ludmila Bratova of the Soviet Union in the women's 100-metre dash with a time of 1:10.6 and Volker Beck of East Germany in the men's 100-metre intermediate hurdles in 48.70 seconds.

SWIMMING: Petra Schneider set a world record of 4:38.44 yesterday in the final of the 400-metre individual swim medley, giving East German women their ninth gold medal in 10 Olympic tries. ffs Schneider broke her own world record of 4 minutes, 38.44 seconds. Another East German gold went to Ute Geweniger with a time of 1:10.22 in the 100-metre breaststroke. She had broken her world record of 1:10.11 in the preliminaries.

Other swimming events yesterday, Sandor Wladar of Hungary in the 200-metre backstroke in 2:01.93, and Robertas Zalpa of the Soviet Union won the gold in the 200-metre breaststroke in 2:15.85, like Dahme of East Germany set an Olympic record in qualifying tonight's final of the women's 800-metre freestyle. She was led in 8:36.09 to break the previous mark of 8:37.14 set by Petra ver of East Germany in 1976.

SKETBALL: Spain nipped Cuba 96-95 today in the first Moscow Olympic men's basketball game that went into overtime. The game tied 88-88 after regulation time. Halftime score was 50-43, Cuba leading.

The Cubans dropped off after a hot start with Juan-Antonio Corrales leading the Spanish surge in the second half. In the overtime, Domingo Delacruz and San Epifanio grabbed two crucial points.

With Spain leading by one point and 42 seconds on the clock, Delacruz crossed the court dribbling and looking for a foul to get out time, enabling Spain to hang on to victory.

Cuba's Roberto Herrera was the game's high scorer with 28 points, he missed a long jump shot at the buzzer at the end of regulation.

In a consolation round match late last night Poland defeated Bulgaria 101-74 (42-35). Mieczyslaw Milynarski of Poland was high scorer with 34 points. Ian Davies netted 23 for Australia.

The Olympic men's basketball tournament was wide open after Italy defeated the powerful Soviet team 87-85 in a 1/4-finals match in the Olimpiski Arena.

Italy outran and outshot the Soviet team, previously unbeaten, in early stages to take a 47-39 halftime lead. Early in the second half Russians closed the gap to 51-49, but tight marking forced them to making many errors.

In a dramatic ending, the Italians were holding a precarious two-point lead. Then Italian centre Dino Menaghi forced his way under the basket and was fouled. This proved decisive. Menaghi hit both free throws to make it 87-83 and put the game out of the Russians' hands, even though they scored on the buzzer.

The defeat of the Russians opened up the tournament as Italy, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Spain and Brazil all now have a chance of a medal.

BOXING: Joseph Michael Frost of Great Britain, blood streaming from his face, knocked out Reiter Talanti of Zambia in the first round today, and qualified for the 67 kilo class quarterfinals at the Olympic boxing tournament.

Frost had his forehead gashed by a crash of head. A doctor was called.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SEARIF
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When Iranians took over U.S. embassy 'I almost escaped capture' says freed U.S. hostage

SAN DIEGO, California, July 27 (AP) — Mr. Richard Queen and U.S. Consul General Richard Morefield missed by only minutes escaping capture at the hands of Iranian students during last November's takeover of the U.S. embassy and consulate in Tehran, Morefield's wife said yesterday.

Mr. Queen, who was released by the Iranians on July 11 after eight months of captivity, told Mrs. Dorothea Morefield that he and his wife were among five people who were spotted when fleeing the consulate after the takeover.

Minutes earlier, five other people escaped from the consulate in another direction and were later

smuggled out of Iran by Canadians.

"They were in the consulate for two or three hours (after the takeover began) when they decided they were not going to get any help" and tried their escape, Mrs. Morefield said, relating Mr. Queen's account.

"They were in the last group to leave the consulate after they

locked it up," said Mrs. Morefield, who said they tried to reach her husband's Tehran residence.

However, before the group could reach Mr. Morefield's residence, they were spotted by Iranian militants who were on the roof of the consulate, she said.

Mr. Queen was released after Iranian physicians became concerned with his health. He is suffering from multiple sclerosis, U.S. doctors determined.

During his telephone conversation with Mrs. Morefield, Mr. Queen related an incident in which her husband scolded his captors for their actions.

"He got mad and lectured them like a bunch of school children, telling them what they were doing was illegal, immoral and why it wouldn't work," she said.

"It made me feel good. It sounds so much like him," said Mrs. Morefield, a mother of five.

Though she was comforted by the first-hand information received from Mr. Queen, she said the crisis is "still a life and death situation."

Moscow closed airport for 'national security'

MOSCOW, July 27 (AP) — Soviet aviation officials told foreign airline managers here that Moscow's main international airport was closed to them for three hours July 19 because "an air attack was expected against a western carrier," airline sources said today.

"None of the representatives of the foreign airlines accepted this explanation, but the Soviet officials would say nothing more. They would not answer our questions," one foreign airline manager said.

The airline officials said the explanation by Soviet civil aviation

authorities was provided during a meeting last week of the airline operators committee which was seeking to learn the reason for the unprecedented closure.

Another manager of a western airline said the Soviet explanation posed questions which Soviet authorities refused to answer for "national security" reasons.

The official said the foreign airlines were "getting into a beautiful mess" as they try to decide on a concerted means for protesting the airport's precipitous closing.

Police search all over Italy for kidnappers of W. German children

FLORENCE, July 27 (AP) — Police searched all over Italy yesterday for traces of the kidnappers who seized three West German teenagers, including two children of a prominent television journalist, from their vacation home near here on Friday.

The kidnappers have not sent any ransom note or any demands to police or to the families, police in Florence said.

"I don't understand their motives," Mr. Dieter Kronzucker, father of two of the teenagers and

a West German television journalist, said of the kidnappers. He told reporters that he is middle class, not rich, and the kidnappers could not expect to profit greatly.

Hundreds of police with dogs and helicopters looked for the three armed, masked men who physically carried off Susanne Kronzucker, 15, her sister Sabina, 13, and their cousin Martin Wachter, 14, while sunbathing by a swimming pool in an isolated villa at Barberano 35 kilometres south of here.

Investigators believe that the kidnappers want ransom and there are no political motives behind the crime, despite the fact no ransom note has been received, a police captain in Florence said.

"Investigations are under way but so far they have produced absolutely nothing," the captain, who asked to remain anonymous, said in a telephone interview.

Twenty-eight people have been kidnapped in Italy this year. Last year kidnappers collected about \$24 million in ransom and seized 69 people.

Thousands riot over prices in S. India

NEW DELHI, July 27 (R) — A week-old agitation against price rises in the south Indian state of Karnataka has claimed 13 lives, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported yesterday.

PTI said four people were killed, including three by bullets, when police opened fire at Gangavathi town last night after thousands of rioters set fire to a petrol station and looted shops. About 10 policemen were injured, PTI said.

Police said agitators also ransacked three hotels and one shop in nearby Bagalkot town last night. A total of 90 people were arrested in the two towns.

Violence first broke out last Monday when farmers demanding lower fertiliser prices and water tax went on the rampage in three other towns of northern Karnataka, killing three policemen.

Gandhi expresses concern over arms to Pakistan

NEW DELHI, July 27 (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has expressed concern over military supplies to Pakistan because she said they fortified people there who did not want friendship with India.

In an interview with Surya magazine, Mrs. Gandhi said India needed to buy arms abroad to defend vast land and sea frontiers and because "we have many enemies and have been the victims of aggression several times."

"Pakistan, on the other hand, has no enemies at all," she said, adding that there was no chance of that country being attacked by the Soviet Union, Iran or Afghanistan.

The text of the interview, which will be published this week, was made available to Reuters today. Mrs. Gandhi's remarks followed an interview given to another Indian magazine by Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who said people in his country found it difficult to understand why arms purchases by Pakistan should arouse Indian emotions.

"There has not been any trouble so far, but tomorrow the Russians may attack us through

Afghanistan," Mr. Shahi also told New Delhi magazine when he visited India earlier this month.

Monsoon havoc continues in India

NEW DELHI, July 27 (AP) — Flooded rivers and heavy monsoon rains continued to cause havoc in northern and eastern India yesterday, displacing thousands of people and destroying vast areas of crops, the United News of India reported.

Worst-hit was Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state where the number of flood-related deaths rose to at least 153, UNI said.

More than 400 persons have died throughout the country since the annual flooding began last month, news reports say.

State authorities also evacuated hundreds of marooned villagers by boat yesterday in Bihar and Assam state, eastern India, UNI added.

'Mao responsible for disaster of the Cultural Revolution'

PEKING, July 27 (AP) — The late, once unsinkable "Great Helmsman" Mao Tse-tung must bear responsibility for the "disaster" of the Cultural Revolution, according to Vice Party Chairman Li Xian-nian.

Mr. Li, a veteran of the "Long March" with Mao and a vice premier for 26 years, is the highest ranking Chinese official to publicly attack the legacy of Mao Tse-tung.

Mr. Li made his comments Friday to Mr. Harrison Salisbury, associate editor of the New York Times. Mr. Salisbury described their meeting today to the Associated Press.

"The 10 years of the Cultural Revolution were a disaster for China," Mr. Salisbury quoted Mr. Li as saying. "The worst damage was done to the party's work style, originally established by Chairman Mao himself. I should tell you these things and I think Chairman Mao himself was responsible for these things."

Mr. Li is the latest but clearly not the last Chinese official to publicly criticise the once unassailable image of the late chairman. During the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution to criticise Mao, or to praise the things he criticised, meant persecution certainly, and sometimes death.

The most scathing criticism in the campaign to discredit Mao was delivered July 4 in the party newspaper, *The People's Daily*. Chairman Mao was indirectly criticised by a commentator who said disastrous mistakes were inevitable when one man's whim could affect an entire nation. The party must learn, it said, not to make one man into a "God," so that this kind of tragedy will not be repeated.

Last month, the new party general secretary Hu Yaobang told Yugoslav journalists that Chairman Mao made great mistakes and must be held responsible for the persecution and excesses of the Cultural Revolution.

Italian parliament drops charges against Prime Minister Cossiga



Premier Cossiga

ROME, July 27 (R) — Italy's parliament today voted to drop inquiries against Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga over an allegation that he helped an urban guerrilla suspect evade arrest.

In a combined sitting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, an opposition demand for further investigations was rejected by 507 votes to 416.

Today's vote was on a motion by the Communists, the left-wing Radicals and the neo-Fascist Social Movement that the case against Mr. Cossiga warranted further investigation.

Had it passed, a further vote would have been taken on whether to indict the premier before the constitutional court.

The charge resulted from a charge that Mr. Cossiga had tipped off Mr. Carlo Donat Cattin, vice secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, that his son Marco faced arrest as an urban guerrilla suspect.

The allegation was made by Mr.

Roberto Sandalo, a friend of Marco's, himself under arrest as an alleged member of the Prima Linea (Front Line) guerrilla group. Marco fled only days before an arrest warrant was issued against him and has not been seen since.

An earlier inquiry by 20 parliamentarians briefly studied the case before voting 11-9 along party lines to clear Mr. Cossiga. Opposition parties saw this as a cover-up, and 394 of them signed a demand for a full debate on the issue by both houses, in effect the

first stage of impeachment proceedings.

This has occupied parliament for the past five days, during which nearly 50 members have spoken.

But as the authoritative Milan daily *Corriere della Sera* pointed out in a front-page article, the debate was little more than a farce.

With the Christian Democrats and their allies firmly in control of both houses, the result was a foregone conclusion, and until the final vote, an average of about 40 of the 952 members was present to hear the arguments.

Despite 'terrible crimes' Italian Communists will maintain ties with Russia

ROME, July 27 (AP) — The Italian Communist Party will maintain ties with the Soviet Union but will continue to criticise Soviet policy when necessary, party chairman Enrico Berlinguer was quoted as saying yesterday.

"To affirm our autonomy to speak our mind without hesitation but at the same time to maintain ties — that is open dialogue," Mr. Berlinguer was quoted as saying in an interview with Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci published in the Milan newspaper *Corriere della Sera*.

"It is true that in the Soviet Union there have been terrible crimes, but I don't forget that they had the first victorious revolution of the poor and exploited," Mr. Berlinguer was quoted as saying.

Mr. Berlinguer was quoted as

saying it is unfair to judge the Soviet Union only by its "Gulags and mental hospitals." But he reaffirmed his party's criticism of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

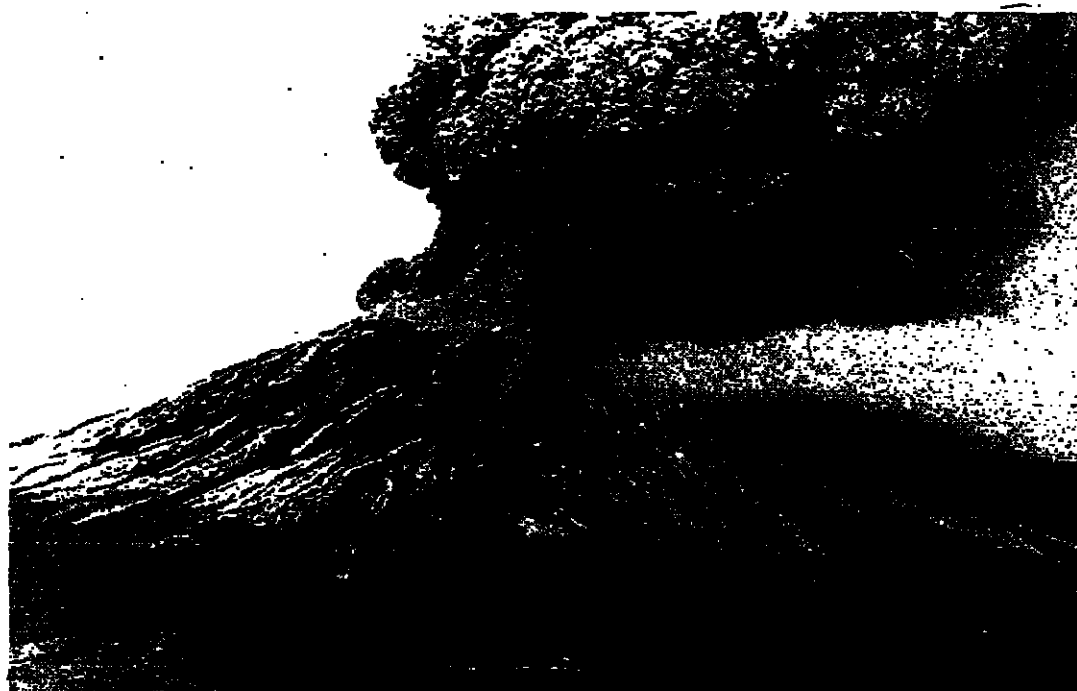
"A revolutionary government is not an army of occupation," Mr. Berlinguer was quoted as saying, adding that there is "strong resistance of the population" to the pro-Soviet regime in Kabul.

In the interview, he pointed out that the Italian Communist Party is one of the few which has ties with both the USSR and China.

The party, the largest Communist Party in western Europe, received 11.1 million votes in national elections in 1979, compared to 14 million votes for the Christian Democrats, the largest party in Italy.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Harvest delayed two to three weeks by rain and cold. Fruit rotting on trees in some areas. Floods drove out some homeowners, weekenders and youth camps, but tourist demand is holding up. The River Elbe was three metres above normal last Wednesday. Prague's two soft-drink plants produced at full capacity only two days this year.

ROMANIA. An exception, with warmth in the south and normal rainfall though the north and northwest are colder than usual. Two million foreigners crowd the Black Sea beaches because of the



Mount St. Helens volcano has erupted four times since May 23, 1980. A West German observatory blames it for causing all the rain.

of 28. The hay crop flattened in places — potato plants smothered in weeds. Fresh fruit and vegetables nearly double their usual cost.

POLAND. Floods slowly receding after six weeks of rain, affecting harvest prospects. Since most holiday trips are paid for earlier in the year, vacationers are going wherever they were booked, saying "At least we can have a rest." Brighter August and September forecast.

bad weather elsewhere in Europe. HUNGARY. Cool, rainy and unpredictable. Foreign tourism down 15 per cent but visitors spending much more. A bumper grain crop expected despite the rain and wind.

YUGOSLAVIA. Tourism up despite a colder, wetter-than-normal summer possibly because of a currency devaluation last month making things cheaper for foreigners.

'We do not lack courage to continue' Bolivian miners hold on against new military jun

ORURO, Bolivia, July 27 (Agencies) — Thousands of Bolivian miners today continued a 10-day-old strike of resistance to the country's military rulers surrounded by troops attempting to starve them into submission.

Miners who managed to elude the military siege to buy supplies in this Andean city 300 kilometres south of La Paz said most of the country's 50,000 militant miners were prepared to extend the strike indefinitely.

"We continue on a general strike. We need food and suffer from hunger, but we do not lack courage to continue our struggle," a miner said.

At least seven people have been reported killed and 15 injured in clashes since army troops supported by armoured units and reconnaissance planes marched to the area after the overthrow of President Lidia Gueiler.

Priests working in the area said military roadblocks had prevented them from going back to their parishes in Catavi, Siglo Veinte, Lallagua and Huanani, four major tin-producing centres isolated by the siege.

The troops are stopping people

and vehicles carrying food for the strikers and their families, but some miners braved freezing temperatures in steep mountain paths to get to Oruro, a crossroads provincial capital linked with the major mining centres.

About 10,000 miners agreed to return to work two days ago after the military government promised to release 30 arrested union leaders and lift the siege.

But most workers went back on strike yesterday demanding that miners' leader Juan Lechin Oquendo, detained by the military in the July 17 revolt, and a church commission be allowed to travel to the mining region.

Several union leaders have gone into hiding in the deep underground galleries where miners armed with dynamite stand guard to keep them from being arrested, the miners here said.

Meanwhile, Bolivia's Catholic bishops yesterday accused the new right-wing military regime of violating human rights and pleaded for a return to democracy.

The bishops, in a statement issued in La Paz after three days of

meetings, also called for a martial law.

"We reproach the new regime which has caused so many bloody clashes, and we are really condemning the acts of a few days, which include injuries, the ransacking of our houses, destruction of mass communications, intimidations, etc.," the statement said.

The statement also said bishops were concerned "irregular armed groups acting outside the law."

The bishops apparently referring to para-military believed responsible for the arrest of the bishop since the army has refused to say for those missing.

The government also refused to say how many have been killed since the

Diplomatic sources believe number of dead may run up to 100 persons and that up to 100 persons have been severely beaten. So they have been freed to fit others with their tales of

Mrs. Carter in Peru leading U.S. delegation

LIMA, Peru, July 27 (AP) — U.S. first lady Rosalynn Carter arrived yesterday for a four-day visit to Peru to attend the inauguration of President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

"I am particularly pleased to return on such an historic and happy occasion to mark your successful efforts in reinstating constitutional democracy," she told visiting dignitaries at the airport.

Mrs. Carter read her arrival statement in clear, fluent Spanish. President Belaunde, a 47-year-old architect who was president when the armed forces seized power in 1968, will be sworn in on Monday as the first constitutionally elected president in nearly 12 years.

Gen. Morales Bermudez who has headed the military junta since 1975, has said his last official act

will be to attend Roman Catholic mass at the Lima cathedral. President Belaunde and his family dignitaries shortly before receives the presidential sash the newly elected congress.

Besides Mrs. Carter, the 11 ranking visitors will include presidents of Colombia, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Panama, Spain.

The national independent also falls on Monday. This is the second official visit to Peru for Mrs. Carter who led a 12-member delegation to inaugurate ceremonies.

Mrs. Carter came to Lima in 1977 as part of a seven-Latin American tour as Pres Carter's personal representative.

Mrs. Carter is outranked protocol at the inauguration the five visiting chiefs of sta

Castro says that Reagan is extremely dangerous

HAVANA, July 27 (R) — Cuban President Fidel Castro said last night the fate of humanity would be at stake if Republican candidate Ronald Reagan won this year's United States presidential election.

Replying to what he said was a threat by the Republicans to impose a naval blockade on Cuba, Dr. Castro recalled the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, during which the world feared nuclear war would follow the installation of Soviet rockets on the island.

It was the second time Dr. Cas-

tro had referred to the crisis this year in speeches. He last night he was mentioning show Mr. Reagan that the against Cuba were useless.

The Republican platform, Castro said in a national speech in the eastern town of Ciego de Avila, was "extremely dangerous and reactionary."

"Sometimes it gives the impression that we are living through days similar to those preceding election of Hitler as chancellor of Germany," he said.

Rain is drenching most of Europe, from the Atlantic to Moscow.

What is making Europe's summer weather so bad?

Days are chilly and nights demand extra blankets. Ice cream sales slump, tourists stay home or flee to Africa or the Black Sea in search of the sun. Sales of rainwear and umbrellas boom.

A West German TV network broadcast a sunset in full colour the other day — from its archives. The announcer said it would remind viewers of what they used to see in the summer.

The French say their wine harvest is in peril, desperately needing sunshine to ripen the grapes and increase the sugar that determines their alcoholic content.

British weathermen say it's their worst summer since 1912. The Swiss say it's the worst in nearly a century. "One of the most dreadful summers since our official records started in 1855," said a Dutch expert.

Mr. Heinz Kaminski of West Germany's Bochum Observatory blames the erupting Mount St. Helens volcano in Washington State. He says the volcanic ash hanging over the northern hemisphere acts as an evaporation shield, producing rain.

But a spokesman at London's weather centre says it's too early to say the eruption is the cause.

"We do know that the high pressure that should move north from the Azores to provide our summer weather hasn't done so," said the British meteorologist. "And the usual westerly flow of warm air over northern Europe hasn't arrived here."

He refused to forecast what would happen in August.

"It's difficult enough trying to predict three days in advance, let alone 30," he said. This is the current weather picture across Europe, east to west:

SOVIET UNION. Moscow temperatures as low as 11 centigrade, 17 below a normal summer average